town to look for work they help to increase the overcrowding. Municipal employees—mostly scavengers—pay a rent of 8 annas a month for men and 5 annas for women. Non-municipal workers have to pay a rent of Rs.2 for a man and R.I for a woman. Seventy-five per cent, of the population of Bombay live in one-roomed tenements. To visit some of the older *chawls* is a harrowing experience. One is tempted to ask how many of the distinguished visitors to the "Gateway of India" ever penetrate behind its impressive facade. From the heights of Malabar Hill Bombay seems one of the loveliest cities in the world; there is so much that the visitor does not see. The effect on those who live under such conditions must be disastrous and such a way of living is quite alien to the traditions of village India. R.C.L. thinks that many of the *chawls* are impossible to improve and are only fit for demolition.

It is true that some rehousing has been accomplished and there is no doubt that the public conscience is awakened* The Bombay Port Trust built *chawls* to accommodate 3,000 of its workers, and since the War concrete *chawls* with many improvements have been put up in four different centres; but it is a melancholy fact that some of them remain half-empty. The workers are reluctant to live in them. This may be due to the lack of lighting in some of them or the scarcity of shops or police protection—there have been cases of molestation by hooligans in the more lonely spots—and the lack of cheap transport. It is said that rents also have been too high. It is common in Bombay to see hundreds of people sleeping in the streets. These are; by no means all homeless, but are working-people forced to escape from their overcrowded rooms. I have not been able to secure details about housing conditions in Calcutta, but I am told that they are horrible in certain parts. R.C.L. mentions the fact that in Madras city there were 25,000 one-roomed dwellings